8/14/84

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Supported by a grant from Travel Industry Association of America

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

July 1984 Volume 13, Number 7

1982 TRAVEL IMPACT VARIES AMONG STATES

Travel spending in Tennessee jumped nearly 20 percent in 1982 as a result of the Knoxville World's Fair, but a dozen states, primarily in the Great Lakes region, posted declines from the previous year, according to a report released by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The report, Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982, is the fifth in this unique series of annual estimates, detailing changes in travel's economic impact by state and major industry component in the recession year.

The report found total travel spending in the U.S. reached $197 billion in 1982, up nearly 3 percent from the previous year.

Although national employment fell nearly 2 percent in 1982, employment attributable to travel spending declined only 1 percent. Moreover, travel was the largest generator of jobs in 12 states and was among the top three private employers in 41 states for the year.

Top Ten States in U.S. Domestic Travel Expenditures, 1982

State	1982 total U.S. Travel Expenditures ($billions)	1982/1981 Change (percent)
California	$24.6	2.7
Florida	14.6	5.7
Texas	13.7	8.8
New York	12.9	3.5
New Jersey	7.1	11.1
Pennsylvania	7.1	2.0
Nevada	5.5	1.1
Illinois	5.4	- 1.4
Ohio	5.4	- 2.8
Michigan	5.1	- 2.5

The 55-page Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982 contains estimates of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. It is being sent to members of the Data Center, and is available to others for $45.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. **

U.S. TRAVEL VOLUME POSTS NO GROWTH IN 1983

Travel by Americans remained virtually unchanged from depressed 1982 levels, although the number of nights spent away from home grew 11 percent, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Full Year Report, released today.

The report, which summarizes results of the Data Center's monthly telephone National Travel Survey conducted in 1983, revealed that 65 percent of all Americans traveled away from home in 1983, producing 1.1 billion person-trips, a 1 percent decline from the recession year 1982. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 or more miles away from home.)

Travel during the early spring and late summer was unusually weak, but travel declined most during December, when record low temperatures discouraged travelers.

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, grew 6 percent. On the other hand, travel to visit friends and relatives declined 6 percent.

Vacation travel, traditionally the mainstay of the travel market, weakened 3 percent. Business/convention travel decreased 4 percent.

On the bright side, travel by air grew 20 percent, increasing its market share from 14 percent of total travel in 1982 to 18 percent. However, travel by

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MAY TRAVEL COSTS RISE

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.5 percent in May, down from the 1.1 percent rise registered in April.

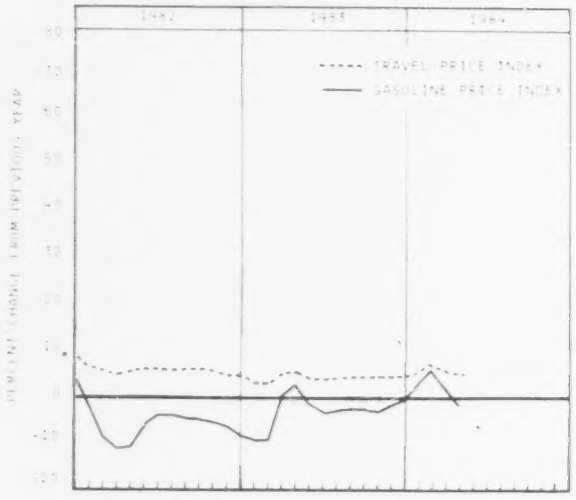
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in May 1984, down from the 0.5 percent rise during April.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 363.2 in May (1967=100).

Airline fares climbed 1.4 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by a 0.7 percent increase in the price of gasoline. The cost of food away from home rose 0.5 percent.

On the other hand, the cost of entertainment services dropped 0.5 percent from April's level, and the cost of incidental purchases fell 0.3 percent.

The TPI has increased 4.6 percent since May of last year, compared to a 4.2 percent rise in the CPI. ##



MAY GASOLINE PRICES FALL BELOW YEAR-EARLIER LEVELS

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
May, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April, 1984 to May, 1984	Annual Percent Change May, 1983 to May, 1984
Transportation	1.0	2.5
Airline Fares	1.4	5.5
Intercity Bus Fares	0.3	7.0
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.0
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.4
Gasoline	0.7	-1.1
Lodging	0.0	8.5
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.4
Entertainment Services	-0.5	4.2
Incidentals	-0.3	2.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.5	4.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. ISSN: 0744-6233.

TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

TRAVEL DECLINES TWO PERCENT IN APRIL

Although pleasure travel grew substantially in April, gains were offset by a drop in business travel that helped produce an overall 2 percent decline compared to the previous year, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 37 million trips and 74 million person-trips during April, down 2 percent from the levels recorded one year ago. (A person-trip is recorded each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

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auto/truck/recreational vehicle fell 5 percent.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more increased their travel 6 percent, comprising 42 percent of total travel in 1983. On the other hand, households earning less reported an 8 percent decrease in travel.

The South was the most popular region for American visitors, as in the previous year, capturing 23 percent of the 1983 U.S. travel market. However, the number of visitors to the region declined 3 percent. Travel to New England grew the most in 1983, up 13 percent. The greatest number of travelers came from The Great Lakes Country, which produced 21 percent of all travelers, followed by The South, which generated 19 percent.

Travel to places outside the U.S. grew 28 percent in 1983 as many Americans took advantage of the strong U.S. dollar in foreign markets.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Full Year Report includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1982. It is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for $90.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. ##

Pleasure travel grew 10 percent, its first increase in 1984, while the late Easter holiday boosted travel to visit friends and relatives by 25 percent. However, "other pleasure" travel for such activities as outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment fell 7 percent. Business/convention travel, which has been depressed since February, posted the largest decrease. The average trip covered 760 miles in April, up from 720 miles one year earlier.

Also, Americans spent slightly more nights away from home on the average. For the first time this year, vacation travel posted a substantial increase, although trips were somewhat shorter in both distance and duration than one year ago. On the other hand, weekend travel declined for the tenth consecutive month.

Travel by air grew 10 percent, unaffected by the overall decline. However, travel by auto/truck/recreational vehicle fell 2 percent.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more increased their travel by 11 percent and comprised 52 percent of total travel in April. The number of U.S. adult residents planning a vacation trip in the next six months stayed the same as one year ago, but the number who are undecided grew considerably.

Plans to use commercial lodging grew 11 percent, while plans to stay with friends and relatives declined. Also, more vacation planners say they will travel by air, and plans to travel by personal motor vehicle fell 7 percent.

Although The South was still the most popular destination region, the plans to visit this region fell 6 percent. The number of Americans planning to vacation in the Northeast grew 13 percent, comprising 19 percent of the total. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	April, 1984	% Change from March, 1984	% Change from April, 1983	Year-to-date % change 1984/83
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,804 million	- 1.9	15.5	13.6
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,200 million	0.4	7.7	8.6
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,790 million	- 0.5	4.7	5.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	65.0 percent	0.0	- 0.7	1.1
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$990 million	- 4.3	6.0	5.6
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.1 billion	- 4.6	1.7	- 4.2
International revenue passenger-miles	4.3 billion	6.4	18.6	15.8
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.0 billion	2.6	- 4.8	- 2.6
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	36.9 billion	4.2	7.5	6.0
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	361.3	1.1	4.9	5.1
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	74.0 million	40.4	- 1.9	- 9.9
Vacation person-trips	49.5 million	37.9	28.6	4.5
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,071,257	3.7	- 3.2	3.2
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	560,380	34.1	4.6	6.8
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,750 thousand	3.7	3.8	1.7

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. POSTAGE PAID FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 45523 WASHINGTON, D.C.

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00068

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